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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 10.

Select Poetry.

BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

A soldier of the Legion, lay dying at Algiers,
There was a lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him while his life blood ebbed away,
And bent with pitying glances to hear what he might say—
The dying soldier faltered as he took that comrade's hand:
And said: "I never more shall see my own, my native land.
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen, at Bingen on the Rhine!

Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around,
To hear my mournful story in the pleasant vintage ground,
That we fought the battle bravely, and when the fight was done,
Full many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun;
And 'midst the dead and dying, were some grown old in wars—
The death wound on their gallant breasts, the last of many scars;
But some were young, and suddenly beheld life's morn decline:
And one had come from Bingen, dear Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my mother that her other sons shall comfort her old age.
That I was still a truant bird that thought his home a cage—
For my father was soldier, and even as a child,
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild:
And when he died, and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take whate'er they would, but kept my father's sword,
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine, on the
On the cott ge wall, at Bingen, fair B

Tell my sister not to mourn for me, nor sob with drooping head,
When our troops are marching home again with glad and gallant tread,
But to look upon them proudly! with calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier too, and did not fear to die!
And if a comrade seeks her love, I ask her in my name,
To listen to him calmly, without regret or shame,
And to hang the old sword in its place—my father's sword and mine—
For the honor of old Bingen, dear Bingen on the Rhine!

There's another, not a sister, and in happy days gone by,
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye,
Too innocent for coquetry, too fond for idle scorning;
Oh! Friend, I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes heaviest mourning—
Tell her the last night of my life (for e'er the moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain, my soul be out of prison,)
I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen, sweet Bingen on the Rhine!

I heard the blue Rhine sweep along; I heard, or seemed to hear,
The German song we used to sing in chorus sweet and clear—
And down the pleasant river and up the slanting hill,
The echoing chorus sounded thro' the evening calm and still,
And her glad blue eye was on me, as we passed in friendly talk
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well remembered walk,
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,
But we'll meet no more at Bingen, dear Bingen on the Rhine!"

His voice grew faint and hoarse, his grasp was childish weak,
His eyes put on a dying look, he sighed and ceased to speak:
His comrade bent to lift him, but the spirit of life had fled—
The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land lay dead;
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
On the red sands of that battle-field, with bloody corpses strewn—
Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen, fair Bingen on the Rhine!

HONORABLE CONDITION.—Many years ago, in what is now a flourishing city in this State, lived a stalwart blacksmith, fond of his pipe and of his joke. He was also fond of his blooming daughter, whose many graces and charms had ensnared the affection of a susceptible young printer. The couple, after a season of mutual billing and cooing, "engaged" themselves, and nothing but the consent of the young ladies "parent" prevented their union. To obtain this, Typo prepared a little speech to astonish and convince the old gentleman, who sat enjoying his pipe in perfect content. Typo dilated upon the fact of their long friendship, their mutual attachment, their hopes for the future, and like topics, and taking the daughter by the hand, said: "now, sir, I ask your permission to transplant this lovely flower from its parent bed"—but his "phelinks" overcame him, he forgot the remainder of his rhetorical flourish, blushed, stammered, and finally wound up with—"from its parent bed, into my own." The father keenly relished the discomfiture of the suitor, and after removing his pipe and blowing a cloud, replied. "Well, young man, don't know as I've any objections, provided you marry the gal first.

AGRICULTURAL.

CULTURE OF GRAPES.

The increasing interest which is being enlisted in behalf of the cultivation or hardy grapes is of so enlarged and encouraging a nature as to cause us to lay before our readers everything in the shape of solid information promotive of their culture, which we deem of practical value, that comes into our posession. The following hints we find in the last issue of the Genesee Farmer, and we commend them to general attention:

Grape vines are raised in several ways. The most common one is from long cuttings, which are made at the time of the *winter* pruning, and consist of three eyes each, the bottom end of which is cut close to a bud and the upper end is left an inch or two above the top of the bud.

These are put into the open ground as soon as the weather will permit in the spring, in a slanting position, with the upper bud an inch above the ground, and by autumn these will make fine rooted plants.

Plant the vine about as deep as it stood in the nursery, taking care to spread out the roots, and carefully working the earth in among them.

Great care is required in taking up the young vine to save all the roots, as they should never be pruned. At the time of planting it should be cut back to within six eyes, which, as soon as they start, should all be rubbed off but the two strongest, and after these are fairly growing rub off the weakest, leaving only one.

The summer pruning consists simply in keeping off all side shoots that may appear and which tend to check the growth of the main plant.

The terminal bud should be pinched about September, to ripen the wood and strengthen it.

Second Year.—The shoot of last year may now be cut back to four buds and two canes trained up this season. Summer pruning to be performed same at last season, and in September these canes are to be stopped as before.

Third Year.—The canes of last season's growth are cut back at the winter pruning (which takes place in December) to within two or three feet of their base, and laid in on the bottom slat of the trellis, for the frame work of the vine. The bud on the end of each will produce a shoot to continue the prolongment in a horizontal direction and a bud on the upper side of each, near the base of the horizontal shoot, will produce a cane, to be trained to one of the upright bars. All other shoots are rubbed off.

These canes are tied as they require it, and the summer pruning continues the same as before. They are stopped in September as before.

Fourth Year.—At the winter pruning the canes of last year's growth are cut back, the horizontal ones to two feet and the upright ones to four feet.

The upright canes will continue their growth upwards, and the horizontal ones outwards, as before, and this year two more shoots can be trained upright for bearing wood next season.

The vine produces fruit on spurs of the present season's growth, which start from eyes on the upright canes. From one to three bunches is sufficient to ripen on one spur, and soon after the fruit is set the spur should be stopped and tied into the trellis, to prevent breaking.

This year several fruit spurs will be produced on the two canes of last season's growth, on each of which two or three bunches of grapes may be ripened.

In this way the vine adds every year two new upright canes until the trellis is filled. The after management being to attend to summer pruning, or to cut back all the spurs to the old wood at the winter pruning, new ones of which are made every year.

The trellis need not be made until the second year, if preferred, by keeping the canes tied on to poles. Many may think this plan of cultivating grapes a very laborious and expensive one; but there are none more satisfactory, as the fruit is of superior size and flavor and will come into full bearing quicker than those allowed to ramble everywhere, and be pruned once in two or three years, cutting them also pieces at once, as often practiced.

Grapes for vineyard culture should be planted on dry, rich soil, which should have a thorough subsoiling, liberal manuring and southern aspect. The vines should be planted about six feet apart and trained to posts from eight to ten feet high.

The vines are planted as before recommended, and for the first year or two should be cut back close, to establish good, strong plants, and only one cane be allowed to grow. The third year this cane can be allowed to ripen some fruit, and a new shoot carried up to bear next year.

At the winter pruning the cane that bore is cut away, and then a succession is kept up.—As the vines grow older two or three bearing canes can be taken from each plant.

J. H. B.

Brighton, near Rochester, N. Y

POTATO ROT—ITS REMEDY.

It is not so much my object in this communication to pretend to give a remedy for the potato rot as to offer some observations upon its probable causes and some suggestion for the management and cultivation of that invaluable plant, by acting upon which I have uniformly succeeded in raising good crops:

Now, whatever may be the existing or immediate cause of this disease, I think that the *remote* cause is to be found in the *abuse* to which the potato has, for a long series of years, been subjected. I mean by this that, in many instances, the plant has been cultivated in a manner contrary to its original nature; and that in consequence, it has become partially, if not permanently, diseased.

Planting in a soil in every respect unsuitable: planting seed diseased or imperfectly selected; negligent, or, what is worse, a wrong mode of cultivation; exposing the potatoes after being dug to early frosts, chilling rains or the hot rays of the sun; putting them away in bad condition in damp cellars or in improperly constructed receptacles in the ground—are some of the *abuses* to which the potato has been subjected, and some of the causes it presents of deterioration.

If these conclusions are correct, instead of seeking a specific for the rot, it would be a wiser and more practical course to endeavor, by proper care and cultivation, to restore this plant to its original soundness. And that the suggestions which follow, if faithfully practiced, will contribute to this result, it not entirely accomplish it, my own experience demonstrates. During the past season one-eighth, at least, of the potatoes raised in this neighborhood were so much affected with the rot as to be unfit for use. white mine were almost perfectly sound.—Of a crop of over a hundred bushels, I had not, perhaps, more than a bushel of unsound potatoes. As the result of my experience in raising this crop during several years, in which I have been almost invariably successful in securing sound potatoes and obtaining a fair yield I make the following suggestions:

1st. Select, if possible, a new, dry and sandy soil. Here in the West, especially, this kind of soil is almost indispensable to the successful raising of sound potatoes. If it is necessary to use a fertilizer, a compost made of ashes or lime and stable manure, in which the ashes or lime preponderates, is preferable to any other.

2. Having secured a proper soil, the ground should be deeply and thoroughly plowed in the fall, or early in the spring, and again immediately before planting. Whatever other precautions are overlooked in preparing the ground, that of deep plowing should not be neglected.

3. The best place to keep potatoes through the winter is a dry, dark cellar, having a wooden floor. If the cellar is damp a layer of chaff (that of wheat being the best) should be placed under them and around the walls. They should be frequently examined, if possible, through the winter and the decayed ones should be carefully removed. Potatoes may be kept perfectly sound until harvest by keeping them in a dark and tolerably dry place and by keeping the sprouts broken off.

If the foregoing suggestions are faithfully observed I have no doubt that the ravages of the rot will be greatly retarded. Unfortunately for the potato, it has received less attention, with a view to its improvement, than almost any other kind of agricultural product. Let the same pains be taken with the potato as are bestowed upon some other kinds of farming produce and the result will be that this almost indispensible article of food will not only become more abundant, but greatly improved in quality.—*Baltimore Sun.*

HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING.

An English publication gives the subjoined account of hunting this amphibious monster:

We, the mate's boat's crew, had been ordered to prepare ourselves for a general cruise.—We provided ourselves with a store of bread and beef, filled the boat's breaker with water, spread our sail to the light breeze, and pointthe boat's bow to the nearest island. Landing here we found nought but a wilderness of low jungle, which was scarcely penetrable, together with a poor landing. We examined three or four of the islets, and having at last fixed upon a suitable place to commence operations, and were about to return on board, when the mate said. 'Trim aft, Tom, there's a good breeze, fair coming and going, and we'll take a look at the mainland.' The boat's head was laid shoreward, and we spread ouselves out upon the thwarts, enjoying some cigars which our chief officer had good naturedly brought with him. When within about a mile and a half of the mainland, we found the water shoaling, being not more than three fathoms—eighteen feet deep. 'I saw a black skin glisten in the sun just then,' said the boat-steerer, who was aft, the mate having stretched himself upon the bowthwart to take a nap. 'It was nothing but a puffing pig either—nor—no,' said he with some degree of animation, 'nor anything else that wears black skin that I ever saw before.' This had the effect of rousing us up, every one casting his eyes ahead to catch a sight of the questionable 'black skin!' There he blows! 'and there again!' 'and over here too,' said several voices in succession. 'It ain't a spout at all, boys, let's pull up and see what it is.' We took to our oars, and the boat was soon darting forward at good speed toward the place where we had last seen the object of our curiosity. 'Stern all!' suddenly shouted the mate, as the boat bro't up 'all standing' against some object which we had not been able to see on account of the murkiness of the collision nearly throwing us upon our backs into the bottom of the boat. As we backed off an enormous beast slowly raised his head above the water, gave a loud snort, and incontinently dove down again, almost before we could get a fair look at it.

'What is it?' was now the question which no one could answer. Whatever it is, said the mate, whose whaling blood was up, 'if it comes within reach of my iron, I'll make fast to it, lads; so pull ahead.' We were again under headway, keeping a bright lookout for the reappearance of the stranger. There are a whole school, said the mate, eagerly, pointing in shore, where the glistening of white water showed that a number of the nondescripts were evidently enjoying themselvesr. 'Now boys, pull hard and we'll soon try their mettle.'—'There's something broke water, just ahead,' said the boat-steerer. 'Pull easy, lads—I see him—there—way enough—there's his back!'

'Stern all!' shouted he, as he darted his iron into the back as broad as a small sperm whale.

'Stern all!—back water—back water, every man!' and the infuriated beast made desperate lunges in every direction, making the white water fly almost equal to a whale. We could now see the whole shape of the creature, as, in his agony and surprise, he raised himself above the surface. We all recognized at once the Hippopotamus, as he is represented in books of natural history. Our object soon got a little cooler, and giving a savage roar, bent his head around until he grasped the shank of the iron between his teeth. With one jerk he drew it out of his bleeding quarter, and shaking it savagely, dove down to the bottom.—The water was here about two fathoms deep, and we could see the direction, in which he was travelling along the bottom by a line of blood as well as the air bubbles which rose to the surface as he breathed.

'Give me another iron, Charley, and we'll not give him a chance to pull it out next time.' The iron was handed up, and we slowly sailed in the direction which our prize was following along the bottom. 'Here's two or three of them astern of us,' said the boat-steerer. Just then two more rose, one on either side of the boat, and in rather unpleasant proximity, and before we had begun to realize our situation the wounded beast, unable any longer to stay beneath the surface, came up to breathe just ahead. 'Pull ahead a little; let's get out of this snarl. Lay the boat around—so—now, stern all,' and the iron was planted deep in the neck of our victim. With a roar louder than a dozen of the wild bulls of Madagascar, the now maddened beast made for the boat.—'Back water!—back, I say: Take down this boatsail, and stern all! Stern for your lives men!' as two more appeared by the bows, evidently prepared to assist their comrade. He was making the water fly in all directions, and having failed to reach the boat, was now vainly essaying to grasp the iron, which the mate had purposely put into his short neck so close to his head that he could not get it into his mouth.

'Stick out line till we get clear of the school, and then we'll put up on the other side of this fellow, and soon settle him with a lance.'

This was done, and as we again hauled up [illegible] beast, the mate poised his bright lance for a moment then sent it deep into his heart. With a tremendous roar, and a desperate final struggle, of scarcely a minute's duration, our prize gave up the ghost, and after sinking for a moment, rose again to the surface, lying upon his side, just as does the whale when dead. His companion had left us, and we now, giving three cheers for our victory, towed the carcase to the shore. It was luckily high tide, and we got the body up to high water-mark, where the speedily receding waves left it ashore. When we here viewed the giant, and thought of the singular agility he had displayed in the water, we could not help acknowledging to one another, that to get among a school of Hippopotami, was rather a desperate game.

HOW MR. BUCHANAN FEELS.—The curiosity in the minds of some people as to the feelings which Mr. Buchanan privately entertains in regard to the agitation of the question growing out of the Lecompton swindle, is about being gratified by some of the correspondents of the public journals. That the old gentleman feels very much out of humour, is nothing more than need be expected, but that he should give vent to his bad temper in curses and profanity, is something more than we were prepared to hear from our circumspect old Bachelor President. It is well for the "traitors" in the Democratic camp that their chief has not the power to take their lives, and imprison their persons, placed in his hands, or we would have a repetition of the "Bloody Assizes," even in this advanced stage of the nineteenth century. His namesake of England was not more bitter and unrelenting toward the refractory contestants of his kingly prerogative than our James would beim his treatment of Douglas, Walker, Stanton, and their friend, if the Constitution permitted a similar gratification of his revengeful feelings. It is said that Bancroft, the historian, after listening to the reading of the President's message, in the Senate, when it was finished, pronounced the document "hellish." This criticism coming to the ears of the President, it excited his feelings so much as to cause him to rail and swear in a very earnest manner. Douglas told one of his friends that when "Old Buck" read the declaration of his speech that he was absent from the country when the Nebraska bill was passed, he fairly howled with rage. A correspondent remarks: "There is intense personal bitterness between Buchanan and Douglas, on all points. The President denounces the Senator as a little demagogue who is afraid of the consequences of his own measures. He expresses the greatest contempt for the *blunder* of Douglas' anti-Lecompton movement, and does not disguise his purpose to aid in the election of a Republican Senator, if necessary, to defeat Douglas, should he continue to oppose Lecompton; and if he now turns again the President says he might be tolerated in the party, but he would be despised. On his part, Douglas everywhere asserted that Buchanan and the administration are dead. Some of the Douglas office holders in Illinois would have been dismissed before this, but the House delegation entreated the President to spare them, because they would, in case of a general row, lose their seats as well as Douglas his."

The editor of the Democrat says that the New York Democrats who voted against Mayor Wood were "afflicted" with "honesty," that disorder has rarely attacked Democrats out here—they usually enjoy excellent party health. *Lou. Journal.*

A GOOD JOKE.—A Prussian journal of the Lower Rhine tells a very good joke of a religious community thereon, who, appreciating the long and able services of their faithful minister, unanimously resolved, as a slight testimonial of the same, to present him this year of a bountiful vintage, each with a bottle of white wine. The minister, of course, duly sensitive to this delicate tribute of love and affection, as well as pretty proud of it, as an evidence that his ministry had not been altogether in vain, at considerable expense prepared, in his cellar, a huge ornamented cask, into which, on the appointed day, appeared every member of his flock to empty his bottle. But what was the surprise of the minister, as well as of the generous donors, on tasting from the now overflowing cask, to find that it was not wine but water! A strange thing, certainly, and of which we have no other explanation than this, that every member of the society were of the same idea, that one bottle of water would not be noticed in a whole cask of wine.

George Bancroft on Kansas.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK.

On Monday, the 8th inst., having been assured that the Academy of Music had certainly been engaged for the occasion, I signed a call for an Anti-Lecompton meeting, to be held there on Friday the 12th.

On Tuesday evening one of the Directors of the Academy of Music came to my house and expressed himself very strongly against the terms in which the meeting was called, and against the meeting; and expressed his unwillingness that a meeting should be held in the Academy under such a call and for such a purpose. But he added that he spoke only for himself; there were eight other directors and they might all differ from him. He also expressed his own unwillingness to grant the use of the Academy of Music for any political meeting whatever. I did not debate with him either the language of the call or its purpose, and he withdrew, excusing himself on the ground that he was in search of another person and not of me. The next day I saw the receipt for the use of the Academy, which unequivocally leased the Hall for an "Anti-Lecompton meeting." I was also informed on Thursday, on what seemed and still seemed and still seems to me, the highest authority, that the building would be opened on Friday according to contract. On Friday morning I went to the Academy, was courteously received by the agent, found fires lighted, and every necessary preparation proceeding rapidly, nor did I receive the slightest intimation that there was any obstacle in the way of holding the meeting as proposed.

If the thousands who showed their wish to be present last evening had been allowed to assemble, I might have been called upon to preside, and in that case should have addressed them. The opportunity was denied me; but the free expression of opinion cannot be stifled; the press relieves from all such wrong, and having written out some remarks, very nearly such as I should have spoken, I submit them to my fellow citizens of New York, being sure that nothing is wanting to a just judgment on the subject in question, but the attention of the people.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The proper solution of the question before the country, which in some of its aspects, is the most momentous that has been presented since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, is self-evident; but that solution has been so thwarted that it is made necessary to revert to first principles, and to take counsel of the people, who are the source of wisdom and of power. We are assembled to-night, not in hostility to the Administration. We venerate the President for his age and past services, and desire to remove out of his path the great obstacle to his present usefulness.—Still less are we at variance with the South.—We have never feared to sustain the South on any question in which the South was in the right, and we are justified in asking its co-operation to prevent a great national wrong, which, if consummated, will injure its friends. Far from opposing Democracy, we come here to-night to uphold it, by freshening in our minds the love of justice and freedom, without which Democracy is a delusion.

We are assembled to protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will. Bear with me, fellow-citizens, if, in the fewest possible words, I speak to the facts in the case, to the right, and to the means of redress.

As to the facts of the case, the Lecompton Constitution was authorized in advance by no one branch of the General Government. The Senate of the United States passed a bill for a Convention in Kansas, having in view a very different mode of proceedure. The House, by a decided vote, declared itself willing to accept the real and true opinion of the majority of Kansas, however it might be expressed. The President, through his agent, the Governor of the Territory, vetoed the bill for the convention. The Senate, the House, the President of the United States, are all innocent of the Lecompton Convention. The people of the Territory never elected that convention, and never had an opportunity to do so. The lists of voters were made out by partisan officers, who acted under no penalties for neglect of duty. Fifteen counties, by no fault of their own had no possible opportunity to vote at all. The Convention, therefore, never had even a pretext for binding the people. Before the convention did its work, a new election of a Kansas Legislature took place, and, thanks to Walker and Stanton, false, fraudulent and forged returns were rejected, and a Legislature was formed of unquestioned legality. The convention, knowing the true will of the people, in defiance of that will, refused to refer the constitution to the people, sequestered their inalienable rights, and made themselves masters. They acknowledged that such a reference should have been made at least on the slavery clause, and then they framed a schedule which made no true reference even of that clause, but disfranchised all except those who would acknowledge their usurpation, and were willing to take test oaths to support it.—The convention further assumed most extraordinary powers, and sought in advance to nullify and render void the acts of the newly elected Legislature. They did what they could to show the approbation of the fraudulent vote which Walker and Stanton, with the approval, it is to be hoped, of the President. Moreover, it ordered an election of State officers, under their unratified constitution, without requiring an oath of the election officers, or affixing a penalty on fraudulent voting or forged returns, and they, moreover, directed returns to be made, not to the Governor or the legal Legislature, but to one man alone, the President of their convention; a man holding a most lucrative office, and a large patronage under the General Government; clothed with power to judge at his discretion of all returns of a legislature before which he might become a candidate for office; bound by no oath to fidelity, and exposed to no legal penalty for the abuse of his trust. We hold, then, that the convention has no claim to the sovereignty in Kansas but by usurpation; that it had in nowise the sanction of Congress, nor of the President, nor of the people of Kansas, and was but a cunning device to defraud that people of its sovereignty.

The cardinal point on which the great question turns is this: Is the Lecompton Constitution the choice and will of the people of Kansas? I say it is not, and I shall prove it.—The first witness is the convention itself. They were urged to refer the matter to the people.—The President, in his high office, pledged himself over and over again, to the approbation of that course, and by the authority and with the knowledge of the President, the Governor, and officers of the President's appointment, quieted the discontents of the people of Kansas by advocating the necessity of such submission before the constitution could claim any validity. And yet the convention refused to submit its doings to the people; thus confessing its consciousness that its work would be rejected.

The second witness is the newspaper press of Kansas. That press is against the constitution by a majority of seven or eight to one.

Next: Kansas, by act of Congress, has a right to a delegate in Congress, charged with the duty of speaking for its people. They have now a delegate who is undoubtedly the choice of the people, and is the first Kansas delegate ever chosen by the people. He is my third witness.

Next: Ask the line of Governors appointed by Presidents themselves. Geary, Walker, formerly Senator from Mississippi, and recently proposed for a place in the President's Cabinet, and highly commended by the President himself, Stanton, so lately member of Congress from Tennessee, all agree. And I would not fear to ask Denver, the present incumbent; he will certify that even a fraction of the party against the Lecompton constitution is more numerous than the whole of its friends.

Fifth: The people of Kansas now happily, thanks to Walker and Stanton, have a legislature indisputably representing that people; and so soon as they could lift up their voice, they protested against the Lecompton Constitution.

Sixth: Those State officers who received the highest number of votes at the election held on the 4th of January last have likewise sent their protest to Congress.

Seventh: The voice of the people of Kansas itself should be heard. On the 4th of January they repaired to the polls under no ordinary circumstances of solemnity. The President had sanctioned the proceedings by his special protection; the Legislature and Denver took care that the vote should be an honest one, and by that vote it appears that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas reject the constitution of Lecompton.

So, then, we have seven sets of witnesses against Lecompton, the circumstantial evidence of the Lecompton Convention; the Kansas press; the Kansas delegate in Congress; the series of Kansas Governors—four in one year, the Kansas Legislature; the Kansas people. All, all declare that the people of Kansas reject the Lecompton constitution.

If I could hope that the words of one so humble as myself could reach the presence of one so high as the President of the United States, I would entreat him to lend his ear reverently, and hear and respect the voice of the people of Kansas, however lowly they may seem in the log cabins and homes that they have made for themselves in the wilderness.—What they have accomplished there, under unexampled trials and difficulties, is the miracle of the age. A Commonwealth in all its fair proportions has grown up, as it were, in the night time. If the President of the United States will have a peaceful Administration; if he will, by and by, have dignity in retirement; if he will stand well with the world of mankind; if, like Washington and all our great Presidents, he wishes to stand well with posterity, let him respect the will of the people of Kansas.

It is said that the whole affair is of little consequence; that the wrong, if it be a wrong, is a small one. But there is in political justice no such thing as a small wrong. A small wrong

contains within itself the seeds of all evil.

It is further said that the people were factious, and as they meant, at any rate, to reject the Lecompton Constitution, it was right not to give them a chance to do so. But if the Constitution for any reason did not please them, thay had a right to reject it; nothing is so factious as a minority attempting to rule a majority.

It is said they should be punished for not going to the polls at the bidding of men who were believed to be disposed to defraud them. They went to the polls the first moment that they were satisfied of any chance of a fair return, even though suffering under great disadvantages in the apportionment of representatives.

It is said that the people of Kansas, once admitted into the Union, may change their Constitution. If this is dishonestly said, I will not use the language which would properly describe the proposition. If, as it is to be presumed, it is honestly said, and I am sure it is honestly said by the President, then why give to the men of Kansas a reversionary right of possession? Why do wrong, simply that wrong may be undone? If this is all that is intended; if there lies nothing behind this; if there are no indications of a wish to perplex the national councils, and so to pave the way for a change of the national policy or for disunion, then mischief has been done wantonly and gratuitously; the country is convulsed by its public authorities, for an issue as ludicrous as it is wrong. It was hardly worth the while to shatter the Democratic party for anything so paltry. But while it is admitted that the submission of a Constitution to the people is the correct principle, it is said that fourteen States would be displeased if this correct principle were to be followed out. Now, the South, in the organic act for Kansas, obtained all that it asked for, and the main result has been exactly what Southern men foresaw. The South has nothing whatevor to gain by the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution. It presents no question of practicle advantage to the South, and it cannot be pretended that the admission of Kansas under it will carry with it any advantage for the South. As a question the score of expediency it does nothing but injury to the South; the issue, presented as a Southern one, is untimely and mistaken, unwise, and anything but national.

And would it wound any at the South less to have the people of Kansas, as soon as the General Government is out of the way, undo all that has been done? Is it not more respectful to the South to state the case manfully and temperately, and rely on Southern magnanimity and sense of justice?

Again: it is said the Union is in danger; the Union is to be dissolved. There is no present danger to the Union. The sufferers of wrong in Kansas have been almost all Northern men; and the North has no wish to desert, or dissolve, or weaken the Union.

But it is urged the men of Kansas are in rebellion. The imposition of a loathsome and rejected Constitution is an odd remedy for pretended rebellion, which, as far as I know, has no precedent, except in King George and the British Parliament in 1774. If Governor Walker found discontents there, the promises of equity which he made in the name of the President quelled rebellion by meanes of the ballot-box. The waves never rase unless the wind blows. If the menace of the Lecompton Constitution seemed likely to excite disturbances, Governor Stanton, to his honor be it said, lulled the rising commotion, not by calling in the army of the United States but by peacefully convoking the legal Legislature of the Territory.

There is now no insurrection in Kansas, there is no rebellion there. Cease to dispute the unquestionable right of the majority, and the star of peace will rise serenely, the storm will be hushed, and the waves subside. The Government will not find a rebellion there, let it not provoke one.

And what a contrast between a Governor of a Territory restoring peace through the representatives of the people and an officer of the General Government, calling himself a President of a Convention, taking an escort from the army of the United States to make his entry into the capital of Kansas amid the murmurs of its people.

If, to the question between the Lecompton Constitution and the people of Kansas, we apply the test of principle, we find that the enforcement of that Constitution will be an act of power against right; of the army against the people; of force against reason; of usurpation against the rightful will of the majority. It will be a violation of the fundamental principle of free government by consent. It is directly at war with Democracy, whose cardinal point is the power of the people. The supporters of the Lecompton Constitution have not one square inch of Democratic ground to stand upon. A Constitution for its validity needs the concurence of the majority of the people, either silently, by a general acquiescence, or by an appeal to the polls. Shall full and undoubted evidence be required for a deed of a foot of land or a gift by will of a shilling? Shall a merchant or banker have power to stop payment of a check fraudulently held, and shall the people have no power to stop their servants from sequestering their rights? Shall the most insignificant treaty of a Minister Plenipotentiary want validity till it is ratified? And shall the highest treaty of the people with themselves be made in a corner by their servants without their assent? Is form everything and substance nothing? Is appearance everything, and truth and right and reality nothing?

There is not a precedent for enforcing a Constitution against the consent of the people. The principle of popular ratification is sanctioned in the Minnesota act.

The President in his annual message emphatically declares that the example of submitting a Constitution to the people is founded on a correct principle; so that his instructions to Gov. Walker on that subject were properly expressed in unqualified terms.

Again: Congress has power to admit States, but no power whatever to make a Constitution for a State: still less to impose on a State a Constitution which the majority of its people loathe and reject. The tendency to centralization of power in the General Government is rapid and dangerous. We protest against its further increase and against its present excess. The true basis of political organization between all parts of the Union was, from its beginning, the rights of the States, and that basis offers for the future, as it has for the past, the most perfect guarantee or security and Union.

Redress must come from the people of the United States. They in their strength must remedy the existing evil, by a distinct expression of their will. The moment is fraught with dangers, which the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution would only aggravate.

A departure from the principles on which a Government rests is an evidence of its decay. The violation of the principle of popular sovereignty wastes the life-blood of the republic.

Again: in a popular Government, where the rulers are but servants, anarchy steps in when principle is forgotten and expediency is made the guide.

Again: the concentration of power in the hands of a Convention like that of Lecompton is not an American idea. It is borrowed from those Republics of Europe which were not capable of existing long, for the very reason that power was so concentrated. It is derived from the worst examples of the worst periods of revolutionary France, when minorities usurped power ovor a nation by terror and reckless daring. If the rule of the minority Convention is now formally sanctioned by Congress, it will be a most dangerous precedent—an instrument of wrath, treasured up for a day of wrath. We appeal against this system to the whole Democracy of the country, we appeal to all people who love order, and justice, and freedom. This city for its numbers, is the wealthiest in the world. I call on the men of wealth in this great city to take to heart the danger of establishing as a principle that a majority of a single body, elected to a Convention perhaps in times of high excitement, filled, as will sometimes happen, with men desperately daring and corrupt, animated, as men under such circumstances are apt to be, by personal and party passions should assume the absolute right to change the fundamental law of the country without a reference to the people. If they are not alarmed on account of their own fortunes, I ask them to consider what disposition, under such an absolute Convention, might be made of corporate property—what changes in the management of trust funds set apart for purposes of charity, or education, or the support of religious worship. Especially, speaking sober earnestness to reflecting men, I remind the Catholics of what might happen, calling to their recollection the grievance to which they were exposed in an Eastern State, and from which they only escaped by the reference of the Constitution to the people. We call on our naturalized citizens to reflect on their danger from the principle involved in accepting the decision of a Convention as final, and without appeal. Our country is subject to periodical excitements on the franchise of naturalized citizens; and it may happen that a Convention possessed of this obsolute power may seek to perpetuate themselves and their party in office by one sweeping disfranchisement of the foreign born. We call on the poor and on the laboring men to come up to the rescue; for, in the division that prevails on universal suffrage, sooner or later, a Convention would be found ready to limit the right to suffrage, and to maintain the limitation by force. We claim the aid of every Irishmen to a man, and every descendant of Irishmen; for Ireland; through three centuries, shows the bitter fruits of a Government inposed by the complicity between a shameless minority and the Central power.

We will not make an appeal to the South, as such, but if any part of the Union has cause for alarm at the increase of the power of a Convention, suddenly called together, we should say it is the South, and were Jefferson alive, we should on this occasion have a protest from his pen. The guiding principle of his statesmanship was to consult the people and to revere the people. But what do I say? A voice comes to us from one of Jefferson's successors, in the Chair of State in the Old Dominion, and in clear and distinct terms he rejects the Lecompton Constitution, as not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and he rightly condemns the Lecompton schedule, as not republican.—New York will respond to Virginia, and the great Northwest will swell the echo.

The policy of enforcing the Lecompton Constitution on an unwilling people is neither wise, nor expedient, nor possible. Principle is the true diviner's wand by which the President of a free people sways the millions, and secures majorities for his measures in Congress. The negiect of principle for temporizing expediency always loses the respect of majorities in Congress and out of it. The ship of State is water-logged; throw the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution overboard; let principle take the helm, and the bark will spring forward on its was as in the best years of our Republic. Ours is the cause of peice, of order, of true Democracy, of Union, of freedom. All good omens are with us. For our part, we are resolved to walk in the central path of humanity, shunning sectionalism and fanaticism on the one side, and subserviency to dictation on the other. True Democracy inscribes on its banner, THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES AND THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE; it upholds freedom to the State in the Union, and the indefeasible right of the majority, whether in a State or in a Territory, calmly, deliberately, and undisturbed, to form and accept, or reject a Constitution for themselves.

THE TEST.

The President has removed from office the postmaster at Chicago and Columbus, although they were appointed by himself a few months since, on the ground of their opposition to the Lecompton villainy. It has thus been decided at "head quarters" that the famous old doctrine that "the majority shall rule" shall be sticken out of the democratic creed, under the reign of Mr. Buchanan. All applicants for government places, who desire to have a shadow of chance in their efforts to reach them, must swear by Lecompton, without even making a wry face, and cut themselves off forever from Bancroft, Douglas, Walker, Forney and Stanton. Border Ruffianism is the Federal Court. In order to show our readers how the thing is working, we cut from an exchange paper an incident in regard to the Post Office at Cleveland. The line is tightly drawn, and all who are anxious to serve the country, and receive a slavery for their services, must toe the mark without flinching, eschew all the teachings of old fashioned democracy, which are highly distastful to some people in power.

A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding-day. One of the bridesmaids asked the subject of her meditation. "I am thinking," she replied, "which of my old beaux I should marry, in case I should become a widow."

STATEMENT

AND REPORT of WM. F. MOORHEAD, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1858.

1857. DR.

To cash for flour, grain, &c., from sundry persons for month of		Januarr,	$101	37½
do.	do.	February,	136	99
do.	do.	March,	108	54
do.	do.	April,	63	02
do.	do.	May,	150	08
do.	do.	June,	129	64
do.	do.	July,	169	58
do.	do.	August,	3 05	21½
do.	do.	September,	238	92
do.	do.	October,	42	55
do.	do.	November,	47	10
do.	do.	December,	45	00
			$1605	00½
Check for balance on settlement,			62	00½
			$1663	01

CR.

By cash paid Mrs. Lysinger for turkey,	25
J. Mock for hames,	34
Wm. Cessna for butchering,	50
J. De Armit for lamp,	1 00
John Amos for corn,	1 00
Mrs. Claar on account,	2 00
G. W. Mock for goods,	3 16
H. Boor for beef,	5 58
Jacob Snyder for apples,	50
Jno. Snyder for corn,	87 10
F. D. Beegle for goods,	13 88
Sam'l Smith for brooms,	8 87½
John Amos for straw,	30
Barndollar & Co. coffee,	22 13
J. Keely, for toll,	1 50
Jacob Snyder for apples,	50
S. Whetstone for flour,	18 00
A. B. Cramer mackerel,	11 00
J. M. Shoemaker herring,	4 50
S. Davis bringing pauper,	1 50
Rev. E. Butler balance on account,	62½
A. J. Wisegarver for straw,	3 50
McCullough for removing pauper to Phila.	23 00
W. Kiser hat for pauper,	1 00
Jas. Smith, Esq. of Cumberland, for fees for securing land warrant of pauper,	25 00
Jacob Mock for sled,	6 00
M. Stine, clothing pauper,	4 00
Sam'l Amick making fence,	8 15
Pedlar for wooden ware,	8 66
L. Agnew bringing pauper,	1 00
S. Shuck & Co., goods,	34 18
G. D. Shuck sow and pigs,	12 00
Baltzer Dull trimming fruit trees and grape vines,	3 25
J. Shafer for potatoes,	6 00
W. Philips do.	1 50
C. Colfelt for barley,	3 75
E. Easter balance on account,	10 22
J. Ree, Sr. molasses,	2 00
Wm. Melon for potatoes,	15 00
Hull, bringing pauper,	1 70
Whetzel & Koontz washing machine,	7 00
C. Kiser interest on money loaned,	12 00
J. Shafer potatoes and straw,	4 25
Harkleroad, do.	13 50
Beggar woman,	50
D. Leader making posts,	75
A. Ickes fattering pigs,	2 25
Jno. Shafer for corn,	81 25
F. D. Beegle goods,	11 75
A. R. Crane for straw,	50
Dan'l Leader for work,	2 00
Stahley for beef,	2 24
Hat for pauper,	75
Dan'l Hershberger apples,	1 25
J. Dicken for bringing pauper,	1 00
H. Moore fees,	2 60
John Shafer for wheat,	55 00
Groceries,	2 45
H. Ickes, straw,	80
[illegible] beef,	2 17
Shearing sheep,	3 36
J. Dunkle lime,	1 00
S. Davis patent bee hive,	5 00
J. Bollinger brooms, &c.,	1 05
A. Ritchey bacon,	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker tobacco,	1 80
D. Over straw,	3 00
S. Cook mutton,	4 00
H. Horn corn,	15 00
John Smith nails,	5 00
Geo. Lysinger,	50
Expenses to Palo Alto,	3 20
John Shafer wheat,	70 00
S. Cook beef,	9 59
De Charms Barclay rye,	5 00
S. Shuck & Co. fish,	5 00
A. Ritchey apple butter,	16 87½
C. Naugle beef,	4 56
S. Defibaugh beef,	2 50
John Shafer potatoes,	6 50
One quarter salary,	90 00
John Crist mutton,	5 31
Koonts, applebutter,	1 25
W. T. Chapman,	1 25
Wm. Mickle beef,	1 20
H. Shafer wheat,	68 75
John Schnebly corn,	12 75
John Shafer applebutter,	7 56
Groceries,	1 00
J. Barley mutton,	4 47
Black & White, on account,	5 42
Job Mann wheat,	12 50
C. Ake mutton,	5 50
S. Defibaugh beef,	1 69
J. Osler work at race,	1 75
Thos. Bruce, do.	55
C. Stoner wheat,	71 87½
A. Imler mutton,	4 50
Sundries,	1 50
A. Clark wheat,	5 00
Z. Shafer wheat,	7228
Way pauper,	50
Mrs. Claar, on account,	2 00
J. D. Shuck sheep,	32 00
Casper Hand wheat,	59 50
S. Defibaugh beef,	3 90
P. H. Shires repairing windmill,	1 00
C. Colfelt corn,	15 30
John Shafer beef,	3 75
C. Colfelt rye,	12 50
J. Wyant bringing pauper,	4 50
S. Defibaugh beef,	2 65
Philip Diehl on account,	2 00
Sundry persons work at race,	9 98
S. Cook beef,	2 50
G. W. Rupp goods,	20 89
Pedler, 3 pairs pantaloons for paupers,	6 50
H. Defibaugh work,	1 00
Jno. Beeler salt,	2 50
Geo. Smith wheat,	65 00
Levi Whetstone straw,	60
V. Steckman beef,	4 60
Dr. G. W. Anderson wheat,	12 50
Postage, &c.,	1 25
J. Remby mason work,	2 50
J. Brideham brick.	1 53
Mrs. Croyle wheat,	1 70
A. B. Cramer goods,	20 00
Groceries,	1 55
Isaac Mongel, Jr. furniture,	2 00
J. Schnebly applebutter,	1 25
S. Amick work,	1 00
M. Lutz carding wool,	8 25
2d quarter's salary,	90 00
J. D. Shuck on account,	4 06
A. R. Crane applebutter,	5 00
Sol. Reimund repairing,	1 00
John Sansom toll,	87½
J. G. Hartley applebutter,	5 50
F. Mench straw,	1 90
Dr. G. W. Anderson wheat,	4 20
F. Mench honey,	60
R. Kurtz beef,	2 25
S. D. Brode, work at mill,	36 00
Expenses in hauling coal,	1 40
Jacob Mock cider and applebutter,	11 85
Mrs. Crissman applebutter,	5 50
Mrs Croyle buckwheat,	5 00
W. Kiser hats,	1 00
Meloy, beef,	4 55
Philip Gordon turnips,	2 50
Simon Cook beef,	3 60
Jacob Bollinger groceries,	1 00
Jacob Reed on account,	20 00
L. Jamison wheat,	67 50
S. Defibaugh beef,	12 97
Balance at last settlement,	7 38
L. Jamison on account,	8 25
Dan'l Harshberger beef,	20 25
A. R. Crane applebutter,	8 75
H. Defibaugh butchering,	3 00
B. Gates for rails and work at race,	12 10
J. Keely toll,	2 15
Sundry persons marketing,	20 57½
	$1665 01

STATEMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE MILL, FROM THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TO THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

1858.

Amount of Toll Grain brought in by the Mill, as per monthly reports:

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buckwheat,	Mixture,
January & Feb'y,	64	23	3	4	
March,	53	25	3¾	3¾	
April,	29	51	13		
May,	29	36	17	1	4
June,	42	76	18		
July,	22	17	6		
August,	32	15			
September,	52	30			
October,	48	9		19	
November,	42	18	5½	16	
December,	72	22	5	16	3
Am't toll grain,	782	257	70¼ Wheat,	62¾ Rye,	21
April 1st, am't of grain in mill,			143½	47	
Bought of John Shafer,			150	"	
" Catharine Ritchey,			93	"	
" Jno. Snyder,			69	"	
" Henry Shafer,			50	"	
" Job Mann,			50	"	
" Christian Stoner,			64	"	
" Casper Hand,			44	9	
" Zachariah Shafer,			58	"	
" Alexander Clark,			5	"	
" Mrs. Croyle,			10	"	
" Michael Weisel,			43	"	
" Jacob Dunkle,			53½	"	
" Lawrence Jamison,			67½	"	
" Raised on Farm,			41	"	
Total Amount,			1391½	56	

BY AMOUNT OF GRAIN USED IN POOR HOUSE AND SOLD TO SUNDRY PERSONS FOR CASH, AND ON ACCOUNTS, AND FOR WORK DONE IN REPAIRS TO MILL, HOUSE, &c.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buckwh't,	Mixture,
Am't used in Poor House,	349		30½	35½	
Horse feed,		94			
Hog feed,		38	7		7
Sold sundry per'ns	192	151	28½	20	
Sold in Flour,	800½				
Remaining in mill,	50	30	4	7½	12
	1391½	313	70	62½	21

LIST of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c. during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported and buried by the Institution, from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1858:

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.	Births.	Children bound out	Males rem'g.	Females rem.
1857.								
January,	4	1					25	19
February,	4	2	1				25	20
March,	5	9		1	1		21	17
April,	5	4					21	18
May,	5	6		1		2	18	20
June,	3	2	2				19	18
July,	3	3	1				20	17
August,	2	2					20	17
September,	4	4	2	1			21	15
October,	4						25	15
November,	7	1		1			28	17
December,	5	6		1			24	18
	51	40	6	5	1	2	267	211

Making an average of 40 per month, of whom 2 are colored. There are also 4 who are blind, 11 insane, 4 confined to bed. There were also 5 out-door paupers, who are not included in the above Funeral and other expenses, were also paid for 2 deceased paupers in the county, who were unable to be brought to the Poor House. Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county—212 way faring paupers were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 129 were from Germany, 52 from Ireland, 12 from England, 5 from France, 2 from Sweden, and 12 were Americans.

STATEMENT of the produce of the Farm and Garden, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st of January, 1858:

41 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of oats, 225 bushels ears of corn, 6 bushels of buckwheat, 380 bushels of potatoes, 14 bushels of onions, 2 bushels small onions, 30 bushels of beets, 8 bushels of parsnips, 20 bushels of tomatoes, 4 bushels of beans, 14 tons of hay, 5 loads corn fodder, 1900 heads cabbage, 5 barrels crout, 1 barrel vinegar, 2 barrels pickled cucumbers, 210 pounds wool, 3087 pounds pork, 389 pounds lard, 3350 pounds beef, 209 pounds tallow, 629½ pounds hides, 566 pounds veal, 165 pounds mutton, 7 calfskins, 3 sheepskins, 360 pounds butter.

LIVE STOCK ON FARM.

2 horses, 8 cows. 110 sheep, 2 brood sows, 16 shoats.

FEED FOR STOCK.

11 tons hay, 30 bushels oats, 40 bushels ears of corn, lot of straw

Articles manufactured in House by Matron—36 shirts, 27 chemises, 25 pair mens' pants, 6 vests, 14 round jackets, 19 pair pillow cases, 24 women's dresses, 4 children's dresses, 2 sun bonnets, 21 sheets, 13 aprons, 14 women's sacks, 11 handkerchiefs, 3 feather ticks, 19 pair men's socks, 18 pair women's stockings, 1 quilted skirt, 5 shrouds, 17 barrels soft soap.

Amount of Checks remaining unpaid up to January 1, 1858.		$4650 00
Am't due from collectors,	$4957 02	
" due upon judgments,	80 00	
" due upon accounts,	150 00	
		5187 02
Amount due the Institution,		$537 02

WE, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and Report of Wm. F. Moorhead, Steward of said Poor and House of Employment, from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1858, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals, this 1st day of January, 1858.

GEORGE ELDER,
GEORGE SMOUSE,
GEORGE D. SHUCK,
Directors.

Attest:
THOMAS R. GETTYS, Jr., Clerk.

March 5, 1858.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

REPORT

OF GEORGE BLYMIRE, TREASURER OF THE POOR HOUSE, AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TILL THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

DEBTOR.

To Cash received from Collectors, as follows:

Wm. Carnell,	1855	15 11
A. Snowden,	1854	77 71
John L. Hill,	"	52 35
Levi Hardinger,	1855	12 63
John Alstadt,	"	20 00
Robert Elder,	"	60 16
B. W. Garretson,	1856	94 70½
T. W. Horton,	"	52 31
Elias Gump,	"	122 00
Josiah Bruner,	"	70 00
Hugh Wertz,	"	80 79
Wm. Gillespie,	"	38 75
David Cyphers,	"	43 00
Jacob Evans,	"	56 00
Jeremiah Akers,	"	80 00
John Sparks,	"	148 92
Daniel Tewell,	"	60 23
Henry Horn,	"	17 16
Simon Beard,	"	112 00
John Furry,	"	182 84
Jacob Smith,	1857	161 00
Adam Barnhart,	"	32 71
Samuel James,	"	47 90
Henry Rose,	"	60 00
Noah Tipton,	"	96 00
Wm. Carnell,	"	10 00
Abraham Morgan,	"	20 00
Wm. Masters,	"	165 79
Daniel Horn,	"	10 00
Amos Ash,	"	33 00
Isaac W. Imler,	"	67 00
Henry S. Fluck,	"	95 00
Jacob Biddle, in full,	"	212 77
Elias Ritz, fines,		8 07
Esq. Longenecker, fines,		8 17
Esq. Evans, fines,		33
Sam'l Imler, monies of Frana Lintz,		24 57
Balance due Treasurer,		30 78½
		$2479 68½

Credit.

Paid.		
David Walter, bringing pauper,		6 12½
John Long bringing family,		27 00
Lewis Putt, bringing pauper,		5 00
Christian Broadstone, for coffin,		3 00
Francis C. Morgan, bringing pauper,		2 00
John McFarron, do,		1 80
Wm. A. Mock, do,		3 37½
Dr. H. A. Dorsey, medical services,		28 00
James Linn's support,		11 00
Lintz & Claar, shoemaking,		7 62½
Archibald Blair, use of J. Imler,		20 00
Wm. Pullin for corn,		25 00
Wm. Gephart, for bull,		25 00
John Miller, shoemaking,		4 87½
D. S. Longenecker, justice fees,		2 00
Geo. W. Figard, sundry papers,		16 98½
John Shaffer, for hog,		20 00
John Shaffer, for pork,		20 00
A. B. Cramer & Co., part of check,		20 00
Wm. Rogers, do		43 68
Thomas Mullenix, do		45 00
Directors of Poor of Huntingdon Co.,		39 00
W. F. Moorhead, one quarter's salary,		26 00
N. Lyons, bill of goods,		25 01
John Miller, shoemaking,		7 75
Sam'l Brown, balance of salary,		14 40
Josiah Shuck, for sheep,		18 00
S. D. Broad, work at mill,		10 00
Jacob Snyder, for corn,		25 00
J. Barndollar, for lumber,		11 37½
B. W. Garretson, escapes,		17 33
A. B. Cramer, goods,		73 33
H. Moore, donation to Laban Johnston,		25 00
Rachael Claar, support out door pauper,		5 00
B. W. Garretson, judgment,		23 56
Wm. Ritchey, for boat,		8 00
Robert Kurtz, for beef,		6 94
Wm. Weisel, blacksmithing,		25 54
G. D. Trout, for colt and lumber,		54 00
David Cyphers, escapes,		20 62½
David Cyphers, error in duplicate,		24 54
Daniel Tewell, escapes,		3 76
John Furry, do		5 59
Wm. Carnell, do		5 43
S. Sleigle, keeping out door pauper,		20 00
T. R. Gettys, for services,		6 00
Sam'l Wine, escapes,		6 89
Jacob Mock, one bull,		18 09
John Bittinger, one bull,		20 00
T. R. Gettys, salary and mak'g dup's,		86 25
Isaac Wigfield, bringing pauper,		3 87½
Daniel Karns, bill for coffins,		21 00
Mrs. Exline, donation,		6 00
James F. Lynn,		5 00
Wm. Spidle, blacksmithing,		5 05½
A. Snoden, bringing pauper,		4 80
A. Snoden, escapes,		8 06
Samuel Way, part of check,		50 00
S. H. Tate, do		47 51
A. B. Cramer, do		25 00
Alexander Defibaugh, bill of goods,		72
M. Lutz, carding wool,		1 40
Wm. Booher, supporting mother,		5 55
Wm. Bowles, removing pauper,		5 80
S. H. Tate, assignee of Sansom & Gephart,		9 72
John Dicken, bringing pauper,		12 00
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,		12 56½
L. Jamison, balance on settlement,		23 46½
Dr. C. F. Oelig, services rendered,		12 00
S. Sigle, bringing out door pauper,		20 00
M. Lutz, carding and fulling,		7 00
A. Ritchey, applebutter and apples,		20 50
S. D. Broad, work at mill,		10 00
Hugh B. Wertz, escapes,		1 85
Mrs. Exline, donation,		5 00
W. F. Moorhead, quarter's salary,		70 00
Peter Miller, issuing orders,		1 70½
Jas. Lynn, keeping out door pauper,		4 00
James Lynn, do		4 00
G. W. Rupp, bill of goods,		82 02
Levi Hardinger, escapes,		1 85
H. Nicodemus, Esq., bill or orders,		13 00
George Stucky, stone coal,		7 50
George Long, escapes,		5 71
Jas. F. Lynn, keeping out door pauper,		5 00
Robert Fyan, bill of goods,		30 69
John Alsip, rubber for smut machine,		15 00
G. D. Trout, 3 quarters' salary,		15 00
Blymire & Hartley, bill of goods,		48 12½
G. W. Rupp, do		27 39
Job Mann, Esq., for corn,		50 00
Jeremiah Akers, escapes,		7 26
Jacob Andrews, do		9 17½
Archibald Blair, articles for paupers,		19 14
Jas. Lynn, support of out door pauper,		4 00
David Mann, goods at sale,		7 95½
S. Shuck & Co., part of check,		32 71
T. W. Horton, exonerations,		34 42
W. F. Moorhead, 1st quarter's salary,		70 00
Jas. Lynn, support of out door pauper,		15 00
Wm. Weisel, bill for work,		4 47
J. F. Lynn, support of out door pauper,		4 00
T. H. Horton, coffin for W Carey,		6 00
A. B. Cramer, store goods,		41 15
W. Rogers, keeping out door pauper,		65 59
M. Mellwaine, bringing pauper,		4 00
do do		2 00
John Arnold, bill of hardware,		34 24
Wm. H. Gillespie, exonerations,		5 69
Mrs. Exline, keeping out door pauper,		6 75
John Cavender, coffin and goods,		4 82
N. Lyons, bill of goods,		30 00
B. W. Garretson, commission,		43 78
Elwood Harmer, part of check,		50 00
T. W. Horton, exonerations,		34 42
Wm. H. Gillespie, do		4 60
J. B. Hardman, do		2 60
Daniel Miller, do		4 59
Wm. Hull, do		10 44½
Dominick Furmire, boarding,		20 00
T. B. Miller's estate, for Harmer,		34 85
Levi Hardinger's commission,		7 28
Wm. Carnell, do		5 06
Robert Elder, do		21 70
Hugh Wertz, do		5 59
Daniel Tewell, do		5 32
John Sparks, do		12 66
Interest paid on checks,		124 38
Uncurrent funds,		4 50
Due Treasurer at last settlement,		62 00
Treasurer's salary,		40 00
Auditor's and Clerk's salary,		20 00
Whole amount,		$2479 68½

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford County Poor House, on the 1st day of January, 1858, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, Union tp.,	1854,	$38 01
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry,		153 07
P. H. Shires, Bedford bor.,	1855,	24 64½
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	"	42 87
Robert Elder, M. Woodberry,	"	18 05
Elias Gump, Colerain,	1856,	38 53
Josiah Bruner, C. Valley,	"	173 97
John Dasher, Hopewell,	"	127 07
Wm. Gillespie, Juniata,	"	2 81
David Cyphers, Liberty,	"	54 19
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	"	28 89
Jeremiah Akers, Monroe,	"	14 89
Samuel Wink, E. Providence,	"	68 75
Henry Eguilp, Napier,	"	114 25
Henry Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	1 44
Simon Beard, M. Woodberry,	"	131 12
John Furry, S. Woodberry,	"	69 19
Jacob Smith, Bedford bor.	1857,	110 85
Adam Barnhart, Bedford tp.	"	404 92
John A. Osborn, Broadtop,	"	255 20
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	224 99
Henry Rose, C. Valley,	"	181 95½
Jon. Feightner, Harrison,	"	113 42
Alexander Davis, Hopewell,	"	152 53
Nathan Hurley, Juniata,	"	115 99
John B. Zook, Liberty,	"	96 04
Noah Tipton, Londonderry,	"	91 55
Wm. Carnell, Monroe,	"	198 31
Philip Cupper, Napier,	"	136 12
Abm. Morgan, E. Providence,	"	168 67
Wm. Masters, W. Providence,	"	96 10
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	40 71
James Smith, St. Clair,	"	423 19
Amos Smith, Southampton,	"	79 24
Simon Beard, Imler, Union,	"	91 60
Henry S. Fluck, M. Woodberry,	"	499 05
Thomas Horton, Broadtop,	"	91 55
John King, judgment,		94 61
John L. Hill, do.		39 85
Abm. Snoden, do.		5 00
		$4872 82

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 5, 1858

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

☞TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS!☜

We have this week made out the bills due us by distant subscribers up to this date, and desire them to forward us the amount by letter—for the odd change where there are any, they can inclose postage stamps, and if they desire the paper any longer, they can add one dollar and fifty cents to the amount of their bill, and we will inclose them a receipt for one year's subscription in advance.—Although we have some prompt paying subscribers of this class, yet the majority do not pay and are a dead loss. If this proposition is not complied with, the latter will know the reason they do not receive the paper after the first of April next.

FARMER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

This highly important educational institution for instruction in all those departments of knowledge, that contribute so largely to the advancement of agricultural science, which has been located in Centre County, in the centre of the State, is entitled to the favorable consideration of all good citizens, but, more especially, of all engaged in the business of farming.

It is well-known, no doubt, to most of our readers, that Gen. James Irwin presented to this institution two hundred acres of limestone land of the best quality, and that the citizens of Centre County contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars, in order to secure the location of the School in that county. This money, as well as a like sum of ten thousand dollars, contributed by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars made by the State of Pennsylvania, have been expended by the Trustees in the purchase of two hundred acres of land adjoining that presented by Gen. Irwin, and in the erection of a farm house, barn and necessary out-buildings, and the erection of a large building—283 feet front—five stories high, with wings at each end, for the accommodation of professors and pupils. This latter building is not yet completed, and additional funds are required to finish it.

For the purpose of obtaining the requisite means, not only to finish the buildings, but also to establish libraries and laboratories, and procure everything else necessary to furnish the most thorough scientific and practical education to the student, and thus make it one of the best institutions of the kind in this country, the Legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated [illegible] dollars, to be paid when a like sum shall be raised from other sources. In order, therefore, to secure the benefit of this appropriation, measures have been set on foot in many of the counties of the commonwealth to obtain subscriptions from the citizens. This course was recommended at a meeting held some time since at the farm belonging to the institution, and it has in several instances been responded to with great liberality. We observe that the citizens of Clinton County have already sent to Professor Waring a subscription to the amount of $1135 00, with the promise of increasing it to the sum of $2000 00.

This is an enterprise of great moment to the citizens of this, as well as every other county in the commonwealth, and we ought not to allow ourselves to be the hindmost in the manifestation of an interest in its success, and the best mode of evincing this interest, is to contribute our money. We hope the Agricultural Society in this county, and all others who feel an interest in the welfare of this institution, will not fail to bring this subject prominently before the people. If the subject be properly presented, we have no doubt, Bedford County will do her part in the advancement of this great subject.

☞ The Pennsylvania Senate have reported in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, by a strict party vote, every Locofoco voting for it, and all the opposition against it. We had hoped better things from some of the Senators, Mr. Schell among the number, as that gentleman was well understood in this place to be opposed to the great fraud, but the administration at Washington used the *lash*, and the virtue and good intentions of Mr. Schell and his anti-Lecompton friends in the Senate, *fizzled out!* Buchanan plays the tyrant quite as boldly and as effectually as Louis Napoleon, and the minions of that tyrant stand in no greater dread and submission to him than do the office-holders and expectants of King James 1st of the United States.—So great is this *terrorism* forced upon the *slaves* of the administration that even six-penny postmasters will cry out *treason!* if a person has manliness enough to publicly condemn the official acts of the present infamous President of the United States! If the opposition is attempted to be frightened and forced into acquiescence, we do not wonder that Mr. Schell and his associates should be *forced* into submission, notwithstanding their better feelings are with the opposition to the bogus Lecompton constitution, which modern Democracy are attempting to force upon a free people against their will.

The nigger-organ is informed that if we desire to publish any speeches on the bogus Lecompton side, we will wait until some of the great intellects of its party, such as Hunter, Toombs, etc., have spoken. Bigler is looked upon as small potatoes, and very few in a hill, throughout the country, and we are informed that Pennsylvania Democrats, as well as others, who were in Washington, at the time, hung their heads in shame for the honor of their State, when beef-Bigler attempted to reply to Douglas. It requires powerful men to war with giants.

A Republican State Convention met in Harrisburg on the 22d ult. The Convention was held at Herr's Hotel. Mr. Fisher of Harrisburg, was called to the chair, and George S. King, Esq., of Johnstown, appointed Secretary. A call is issued to all who are opposed to the National Administration, to meet in Convention in July next, to nominate a State ticket in opposition to the Lecompton swindle.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.—In calling the attention of our readers, Democrats as well as others, to the speech of this gentleman, we will quote the language of the Philadelphia *Press*, edited by Col. John W. Forney: "The attempt to deprive the people of Kansas of their rights is calling forth not only the best talent of our statesmen in Congress, but is also arousing the great intellects who shed such undying lustre upon the literature of the country. GEORGE BANCROFT, the illustrious American historian, whose name is quoted wherever the English language is spoken or read, and whose works rank with the very highest of their class—GEORGE BANCROFT, the Secretary of the Navy under President POLK, and Minister to England under the Administration of the same Executive, speaks out boldly on the side of the majority in Kansas. We print his admirable statement this morning. It explains itself. Among all those who have taken side with the principle, and against the expedient, in this important struggle, no one is better calculated to make a profound impression upon the public mind than Mr. BANCROFT.

☞ We have received intelligence that the Act authorizing the Commissioners of Bedford County to borrow money, has passed the House, (it had previously passed the Senate,) and has been signed by the Governor. It is now a law. No better or safer investment could be made by those who have money to loan. It is not taxable, and the interest can be drawn quarterly or half yearly.

Read the communication of "Inquirer." The subject he treats of is worthy the consideration of the citizens of our town.

CONFIDENCE GONE.

Mr. Buchanan owes his elevation to the Presidency more to the efforts of Col. John W. Forney than any other man in the United States—or any other score of men. He was his friend when it was not as popular as now to be the friend of James Buchanan; and when he was nominated for the Presidency, Col. Forney, prompted by all the impulses of a long personal attachment and admiration for the man, labored for and secured his success. When the Lecompton fraud came into public notice, he could not be persuaded that the President would give it his sanction, till the fact was no longer disputable; he clung to the conviction that, even then the President would not make Lecompton a test of fealty to his administration. But even that belief has been swept away. The issue is made plain, and Col. Forney accepts it boldly. In the *Press*, of the 18th, he says:

Yesterday's intelligence, that the committee of investigation raised in the National House of Representatives on the motion of Mr. Harris of Illinois had by a decided majority vote—that majority created by speaker Orr, in direct violation of usage as well as of parliamentary law—to restrict examination into the Kansas frauds—added another load to the mountain of injustice which has accumulated since it has been decided to deprive the people of their rights. The same dispatch from Washington announces the removal of two distinguished Democrats from office, no doubt avowedly because they oppose the inflation of the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas. These are Mr. Price Postmaster at Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Miller Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio. It is apparent, therefore, first, that the vote of the House of Representatives in favor of a full and thorough exposure of the frauds of the minority in Kansas, is to be disregarded and defeated, and, second, that every Democrat who differs from this scandalous injustice or from the platform *of the enemies of the Union on the Lecompton Constitution*—we mean the pro-slavery leaders of the extreme South—is to be read out of the Democratic party.

The annals of politics will be ransacked in vain for a parallel to these extraordinary proceedings. We began to doubt whether indeed, this is a land of liberty and law. That which was the Administration policy in June and has become the Administration's detestation in February. The Democrats who endorsed and strengthened that policy, in the belief and with the knowledge that they were acting in harmony with the President of their choice are ejected from office because they adhered to this position; and their fate is held up to others as a solemn warning.

The *Press* intimates that the pastime of reading men out of the Democratic party is a dangerous one, and is suggestive of fierce and fatal retalitation. It adds.

With all respect to James Buchanan, we do not hesitate to say, that if he had maintained the stand he took in his instructions to Governor Walker, and in all his intercourse with that gentleman up to November, 1857—the doctrine broadly asserted by the Washington *Union* as the Administration's policy on this great issue—he would have united around him a body of friends as devoted and as disinterested as those who so clung to his cause in the darkest days of his career. He would have consolidated all parties in the North in his favor. He would have recalled into the Democratic ranks, as prominent Democratic States, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, and Ohio, now we fear, hopelessly lost to the Federal Administration by the effort to *force them* upon a platform whose whole superstructure is open and scandalous fraud. The miserable hand-ful of discontents in the South (his foes at Cincinnati, and his foes now on every part of his policy that does not square with their own Procrustean exactions) would have been lost in the uprising of the people in the South in favor of the Union. He has, however, changed his course; and now, to the sorrow or all true patriots, the Democracy are also called upon to change theirs, on pain of excommunication; and the Southern secessionists boldly come forth with their ultimatum—*The Lecompton Fraud or Disunion!*

The *Press* calls the roll of a few of the men who will be read out—among them are Robert J. Walker, Stephen A. Douglas, George Bancroft, Henry Horne, Henry Chapman, John Hickman, Owen Jones, Wilson Reilly, Wm. L. Dewart, Wm. Montgomery, and "the rank and file of the party."

And who, asks the *Press*, are to conduct the ceremony of ostracism? Who is to weild the axe of decapitation? It designates John Cochrane, of New York, A. H. Stephens and R. H. Toombs, of Georgia, as the chiefs of the work. "Cochrane," says the *Press*, "is especially qualified for his task, having voted against Gen. Cass, in 1848, on the ground of the pro-slavery tendency of the Democracy; while Messrs. Toombs and Stephens came over to our ranks at a much later period, we believe in 1852, and are duly fitted, by nature and by prejudice, to take off Democratic heads."

THE WASHINGTON ACCIDENT.—The accident at the Kirkwood House, Washington, which we noticed several days since, says the Harrisburg Daily *Telegraph*, of the 24th ult., was a little more serious than was at first apprehended. Miss Reilly, daughter of Hon. Wilson Reilly, was more seriously injured than was at first supposed—her arms and breast having been severely burned, and from the effects of which she is still confined to her room. The lady who was in company with her at the time of the accident, was the estimable lady of Col. A. K. McClure, of the House, who, in company with Miss Reilly, was making preparations for attending an evening's entertainment. In arranging their toilet, the ladies had a candle on the floor, with which Miss Reilly's dress came in contact; and being of a very light fabric, she was almost instantly enveloped in a blaze.—Mrs. McClure threw herself upon Miss Reilly, shielding her face from the fire. Dressed in a heavy brocade silk, the flames did not communicate to Mrs. McClure's clothing; but had her dress been of the same combustible material as Miss Reilly's, nothing could have saved both from being horribly burnt. Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, burst, open the door of their apartment, separated the ladies, and entirely extinguished the flames.

Col. McClure has just returned from Washington, whether he had been summoned by intelligence of the accident. It will be seen by the annexed paragraph from the Washington *States*, that an acknowledgement of Mr. Jones' timely aid has been made, alike creditable and gratifying to all the parties connected with it:

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.—Our readers will recollect that a few days ago Mr. John N Jones, of Wisconsin, was the happy instrument of saving the lives of two estimable ladies at the Kirkwood House. A few evenings ago he was surprised by being presented with a valuable and elegant gold-headed cane, inscribe "Wilson Reilly and A. K. McClure, with a father's and a husband's gratitude to John N. Jones."

A TERRIBLE LEAGUE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, speaking of the late attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, says:

"It is reported that one of the prisoners, Rudio, has turned State's evidence, and that, in his confession, he has revealed a plot that does not offer a smiling prospective for the Emperor. According to Rudio's confession, the conspirators were five hundred in number. They are bound to their work by a terrible oath, and their object is the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Each year, or oftener, if circumstances will warrant the attempt, the whole band are to draw lots from a box, in which there will be five winning numbers.—The five members drawing these are held to put in immediate execution an attempt upon the Emperor's life, which shall be approved by the whole society, and by those who are charged with its execution. The society has plenty of money for carrying out its designs.

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC OFFICER.

It was with the highest gratification that we read the subjoined article in the *Harrisburg Daily Telegraph*, of recent date, wherein, by a simple statement of facts, a distinguished compliment is paid to our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. JOHN M SULLIVAN, late Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. It will be seen by the figures annexed, that the amount of the fees of his office paid into the the Treasury during his official term, is $5,172 72 *more than was paid in by his predecessor*. It will be also seen that in the item of enrollment tax, he has paid in upwards of $22,000 *more than was paid in by his predecessor* under BIGLER'S administration. Mr. SULLIVAN has just occasion to feel pround of the exhibit he has been enabled to make of the administration of his office, and it must be peculiarly gratifying to those who placed an important public trust in his faithful hands.

The Philadelphia Press gives up at last, that the President is bent upon forcing through the Lecompton fraud. It says:

"We have every reason to believe that an effort is to be made to compel the people of Kansas to accept this fraudulent contrivance. We would give no more disagreeable intelligence to our political friends; for we had hoped that the magnitude of the manifold frauds which have thus far sustained that instrument would be enough to consign it to universal ignominy.

MR. OVER—*Dear Sir*:—As "The Union School House" agitation has somewhat subsided, allow me to inquire what are the views of those who are to be elected School Directors at the ensuing Spring election. Shall Directors opposed to a "Union School House" be elected? Taxes for building School Houses have been levied and collected, but as yet none have been erected. Where is the money? Who has it? What is to be done with it? Let some one speak. As many desire to know whether a "Union School House" can be erected, would it not be proper and expedient for the advocates of the scheme to call a Public Meeting and show its feasibility, and allow all its opponents (if any there be) to express upon the same occasion their views? The voting community would then have all the information on the subject they desire, and be unable in the future to attach blame to any but themselves if they did not vote. Give them now a fair chance, explain to them the object of the School House, show them how it can be erected, and the result will be easily foretold. I am desirous that every one should be educated, that knowledge should be as extensively disseminated in Pennsylvania as in Massachusetts, but I am unwilling to induce any one to engage in any undertaking for the cause of education which he does not understand, and in the event of its proving unsuccessful, have the blame cast upon me. Shall we then have a Public Meeting immediately?

Yours Truly, INQUIRER.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1858.—Breadstuffs are very quiet and prices have declined. 200 bbls of flour sold for export, at $4 50, and some extra at $5, at which figures holders are firm. The receipts continue light. Rye flour and Corn meal are steady. Wheat is held firmly, but there is not much demand for it, sales of red at 1,05a1,07, and white at 1,24a1.28. Rye is wanted at 70a71 cts per bushel. 1000 bushels of yellow Corn in store, sold at 58a59 cts. Oats are firm at 36 cts. Provisions are held firmly, and there is but little doing. In Wool we notice 4000 lbs No. 1, pulled and merino at 24a27cts per lb., cash, which is a decline. Whiskey is dull at 22cts per gallon.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., at the Bedford Hotel, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Lewis Zimmerman and Miss Susan Stephey.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. George Stotenour and Mrs. Matilda Beegel.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, Mr. John E. Miller, of Milligans Cove, to Miss Missouri Fletcher, of Napier Tp.

At the parsonage, in Friends Cove, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. C. F. Hoffmeir, Mr. Nicholas Diehl (son of Michael) to Miss Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. David Whetstone, both of the Cove.

On Thursday evening, the 25th ult., by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. Wm. Evans to Miss Elmira James, both of Plensantville, Bedford Co.

PUBLIC SALE
OF THE
DAVIDSON PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry on Saturday the 27th day of March A. D. 1858 at the late dwelling house in Bedford Township of Margaret Davidson, dec'd all the interest—being the undivided one half part—of the said Margaret Davidson, dec'd, in the following described real estate, situate in the said Township of Bedford, viz:

1st. The mansion tract, lying on the South side of the turnpike road and West of and adjoining the Borough of Bedford, containing about **32 Acres** all cleared and under fence and having thereon erected a brick dwelling house two and a half stories high, two small brick houses a brick barn and other outbuildings with a never failing well of excellent water in the yard. There is also an orchard upon the property and altogether it is one of the most desirable places in or near Bedford.

2d. A tract of land on both sides of the Cumberland Valley road, containing about **46 Acres** having a small house upon it now occupied by David Brenning, with about **15 Acres** cleared, the remainder being woodland, and adjoining lands of G. H. and J. D. Shuck, Joseph Sellars, Henry Dorsey and others.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one-third on the first of April 1859, and the remaining one-third on the first of April 1860 without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Possession, excepting one field, will be given on 1st April 1858.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Adm'r de bonis non
of Margaret Davidson dec'd.

N. B. At the same time and place the subscriber, by virtue of the power given him in the will of Mary Ann Davidson dec'd, will sell the interest of the said Mary Ann Davidson in the above described properties—said interest being the other undivided half thereof. Terms made known on day of sale.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Ex'or of the last will &c.,
of Mary Ann Davidson dec'd

Feb. 26, 1858.-ts.

RECEIPTS and Expenditures of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending January 18th, 1858:

To balance at settlement,	$3,218 75
Receipts of toll,	3,366 85
	$6,585 60
By amount of expenses,	$2,369 70
Dividends paid since settlement,	1,275 00
Balance on hand,	2,940 90
	$6,585 60
To balance,	$2,940 90
Amount of dividends unpaid,	2,607 76
Available balance,	$333 13

G. R. MESSERSMITH,
Treasurer.

Chambersburg, Feb. 26, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Monday the 22d day of March, next, the following real estate, late the property of Peter Shimer, dec'd viz.

A tract of land, containing **125 Acres**, more or less, of patented land, a considerable portion of limestone, adjoining lands of Shimer's heirs, Isaac Russell, John Fickes and others, with a log dwelling house thereon erected. About **60 Acres** of the land are cleared and in cultivation, and the balance is well timbered.

The land lies about three-fourths of a mile from the public road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, and would be a desirable location for any one wanting a place of that size.

The terms will be—one-third to remain in the land for the use of the widow, one-third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, or sooner, if the purchaser shall desire it, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured with the widow's third by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage. Possession given when the hand money is paid.

JOHN AKE,
Administrator.

Feb. 19, 1858.

How to Save Money.

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need, from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this County. You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me, as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture.

You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices:

Chairs from	$4.50	to	$36.00 per sett.
Bedsteads	2.50	"	15.00
Tables	2.50	"	20.00
Bureaus	10.00	"	35.00
Cupboards	5.00	"	12.00
Wash Stands	1.50	"	6.00
Work Stands	1.00	"	5.00
Candle Stands	1.00	"	3.00

All other articles in proportion.
All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

Feb. 19, 1858.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
New and Seasonable Goods
At Reed & Minnich's.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of Ladie's Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.

Feb. 19, 1858.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

100,000 WHITE PINE LAP SHINGLES, at $4.50 per M.. 80,000 feet White Pine Boards, at $9 per M. Will be sold for half cash and half Grain or Flour.

Apply to WM. LITZINGER,
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

Feb. 26, 1858.-c*

Bazin's and Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c., at Dr. Harry's.

DR. SANFORD'S
INVIGORATOR,
OR LIVER REMEDY

THIS IS ONE OF THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC medical discoveries ever made, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common head ache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

The liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

A compound has been formed by dissolving gums and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral poison, that are usually resorted to.

To all who will follow these directions a cure is positively guaranteed. SICK HEADACHE can be cured by the use of two tea-spoonsful taken as soon as the attack is felt.

The Invigorator *never fails* to cure sour stomach or the bad effects experienced after eating.

Billious attacks yield readily to one bottle, and Chronic Diarrhœa, difficult as it is to cure, is never troublesome to those who take the Invigorator.

For Dyspepsia or Jaundice, nothing in the known world act so fully or cures so quickly as the Invigorator. It removes all yellowness and unnatural color from the skin.

For Night Mare, take a dose before retiring, and it is warranted a sure preventative.

For Female Obstructions it is a safe and sure remedy, as it removes the cause of the disease.

Costiveness cannot exist where the Invigorator is freely taken, while Cholic yields readily to a few doses.

It must be known that all these are *Liver* diseases, or caused by a deranged Liver, and to cure them needs a Liver medicine and one of great power. The Invigorator is such a medicine; it has medicinal powers, never before discovered, that will cure all diseases of the Liver, no matter of how long standing, or what may be their form. The active medicinal virtues extracted from the gums used is such as to be astonishing to all who see their effects, for none can use the medicine without receiving benefit. It acts as a gentle Cathartic, and should always be taken in sufficient quantities to operate on the bowels gently. The best way to take it is to take the medicine in the mouth, then take some water and swallow both together. In this way the medicine will scarcely be tasted.

SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggist's generally.

Feb. 12, 1857.-3m.

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY ADN CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Julianna Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

Great Arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place. 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has perchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.-tf. HENRY S. KING.

WAGONS.

THREE new two horse wagons on hand, work warranted—will be sold on a liberal credit—or exchanged for produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

CHEAP SHOES.

About fifty pair of children's and women's shoes—a little out of style—will be sold very cheap by

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LUMBER.

We have for sale seventeen thousand feet of spruce and pine boards—also a large supply of poplar scantling.

Feb. 19, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PLASTER.

In quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Feb. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being anxious to settle up their Books, all those having accounts with them, will please call immediately and settle them and all those having notes due, will lift them till the first of March; if not they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given. WM. STATES & CO.

February 12, 1858.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

For Producing Hair on Bald Heads, and Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color.

THIS ASTONISHING AND UNEQUALLED preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the direction, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reinstate it in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf, dandruff and unpleasant itching scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friend in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white, and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, light brown, and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white hair starting from the roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

July 1, 1855. Yours, etc.——

[From the Boston Herald.]

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate from Johnson & Stone, Gardiner, Maine, is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge, of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematical, but a self-evident truth, as hundreds in our community can testify.

GARDINER, Maine, June, 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it, I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, respectfully,

Prof. O. J. Wood. D. N. MURPHY.

BROOKFIELD, Massachusetts, Jan. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation dandruff, and a constant itching tendency with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the pleasure and profit.

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG.
Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.
Professor Wood.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

WOOD'S HAIR DYE.—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enjoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature.—It has, also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effects of age. With such recommendations in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Druggists, generally.

Feb. 12, 1858.-3m.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.
NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,

Vestings,

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies, and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM,
J. C EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Register of Bedford County hath issued letters testamentary to the subscriber, on the Estate of Ann Feighter, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd. All those who know themselves indebted to said Estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS McCOY, *Adm'r.*

1st mo. 15th, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST received and on hand, the best assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES** that could be selected for the citizens of Bedford, and strangers visiting the place, 1 door south of Minnick's Confectionary Store, on Juliana Street.

Mens' Grained Water-Proof long legged Boots, Mens' thick sole eastern made long legged Boots, Mens' Kip and coarse Heavy Boots, Gents' Fine Calf double sole Boots, Gents' Oxford Ties, Gents' Congress Gaiters, Mens' Heavy city made Brogans, Ladies' Morocco Boots, Ladies' Goat Heel Boots, Womens' Calf heavy winter Boots; Misses' and Childrens' Boots in variety, Boys' Boots of all kinds, size and description.

CAPS, in variety, will be always kept on hand.

Persons wishing to purchase good Boots and Shoes will please give me a call before buying elsewhere.

ADAM FERGUSON.

Oct. 2, 1857.

LATEST ARRIVAL AT REEDS.

NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the pecuniary embarassment, and the universal complaints of the hard times, the subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large, handsome and cheap stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

among which may be found

Cloths,	Ladies' Dress Goods,
Cassimeres,	French Merinos,
Satinets,	Silks,
Tweeds,	Mous de Laines,
Jeans,	Valencias,

Vestings,

and a great variety of other Goods for Ladies, and Children's wear.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

An excellent assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. The notes of all Pennsylvania Banks taken at par, as well as the notes of good Banks of other States.

JACOB REED.

Oct. 30, 1857.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY,

Just Published, Gratis, the 25th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of the System, Impotency, and Impediments, to Marriage generally, by B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed WITHOUT MEDICINE, is in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Authof, fully explained, by means of which evry one is enabled to cure HIMSELF perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting two postage stamps to Dr. DE LANEY, 17, Lispenard Street, New York.

Nov. 13, 1857.

Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Joseph Hunt, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having accounts or claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement—either to the undersigned Administratrix, at the late residence of the dec'd, or to the undersigned Administrator, residing in Bedford.

MARIA HUNT, *Administratrix*,
S. RADEBAUGH *Administrator*,
of the Estate of Joseph Hunt, dec'd.

Jan. 1, 1858.–f.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.

NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA,

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE IN THE CITY.)

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale dealers in Patent Medicine, made *BROOMS*, Patent Groved *CEDAR-WARE, Warranted not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES*, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

Feb. 27, 1857.–zz.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times.—We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which, we will pay the highest price.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

Oct. 16, 1857.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this is the first time for years of business, that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. Hides of all kinds will be taken in payment for balances due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.–tf.

WANTED TO BORROW,

$2000, BY the County of Bedford, to meet the present demands against the Treasury. Application to be made immediately.

WM. WHETSTONE,
H. J. BRUNNER,
CAD. EVANS,
Commissioners.

Feb. 5, 1858.–c.

ELECTION.

An election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road Company, will be held at the public house of Adam McKinnie in McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 1st day of March, next at one o'clock.

T. B. KENNEDY, *President.*

February 12, 1858.

CONFECTIONS! OYSTERS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a large lot of fresh *Confections* and *Notions*, which he will sell wholesale and retail, lower than anybody else.

Oysters, constantly on hand, the best and freshest the Baltimore market will afford. Parties supplied on the shortest notice.

His establishment is nearly opposite Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

J. SHANNON MULLIN.

Feb. 12, 1858.–c

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration de bonis non having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the estate of Margaret Davidson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to make payment immediately.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Ad'mr de bonis non.

Feb. 19, 1858 –6t.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

RESTAURANT.

THE subscriber still continues his RESTAURANT, AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY, at his old stand, in the Rising Sun Building, in Juliana Street, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.

He has fitted up an OYSTER ROOM, and will keep on hand throughout the season a full supply of the freshest and choicest OYSTERS the Baltimore market will afford.

He keeps constantly on hand the choicest and best CAKES, CANDIES, FRUITS and NUTS ever offered to the public.

Also, Chambersburg ALE and BEER, constantly on hand, also CIDER and other drinks.

☞ Parties supplied, on the shortest notice, with Ice Cream, Cakes and Confections.

Having served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, and having been constantly engaged in it for many years, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a visit. JOHN J. LUTHER.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1857.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemnos Iron Works, in Hopewell Township Bedford County, is dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY S. KING,

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. JAMES MADARA.

THE business of manufacturing iron at Lemnos Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner James Madara in the books, property and effects, belonging to the late firm of Madara King & Co.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf. HENRY KING.

A Great Arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE,

a general assortment of new style Fall and Winter Goods, comprising Ladies' Dress Goods, in part Crocovella, Satin striped and Plain De Lains, Barred Cashmeres, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, De Baize, Calicoes, &c.

For Gentlemen and Boys' wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts Vestings, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woolen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Green and Black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c. Hardware—Shovels, Forks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash, or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 2, 1857.

W. HOERKENS,

UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention.—He may be found at the shop of Michael Weisel, a short distance East of the Borough, or at his residence on East Pitt Street, one door west of Maj. Washabaugh's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing and treding under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndollar & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F LOWRY,
C. W. ASHCOM,
J. C. EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Nov. 6, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music arranged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

A King. Fr. Jordan.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

King & Jordan, Attorneys at Law

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

Agencies, Collections, and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

OFFICE in Juliana street, formerly occupied by D. H. Hofius, Esq., and more recently in the occupancy of Jos. Mann, Esq.

January 5, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

HOFIUS & FILLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.

D. H. HOFIUS,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH

Justice of the Peace.

OFFICE two doors South of the Mengel House, and next door to the office of Mann & Spang, where he will attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Bedford, Jan. 11, 1856.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Gums moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

WOODWARD'S Improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Bushes, Bolting Cloths, and Bran Dusters, of the most improved plan, Mill Screws, Corn and Cob Grinders, Patent Bridges for Mill Spindles, Portable Mills, warranted to grind ten bushels per hour, Mill Irons and Mill Burrs made to order. Also, Stover's Patent Corn Kiln and Grain Dryer—a valuable invention. The above articles are kept constantly on hand, and can be obtained at any time, from S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford County, who is also the agent for Bedford, Somerset, and adjoining Counties.

Millwright work done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

February 15, 1856.

McCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower for sale by S. D. BROAD, at Schellsburg, Pa., agent for Blair and Bedford counties.

February 15, 1856.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Register of Bedford County hath issued letters testamentary to the subscriber, on the Estate of Ann Feighter, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd. All those who know themselves indebted to said Estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS McCOY, *Adm'r.*

1st mo. 15th, 1858.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, on the Estate of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted are notified to make payment immediately. S. L. RUSSELL,

Feb. 5, 1858.–f. *Executor.*

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair.—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed

FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the *"Balm of a Thousand Flowers."*

For sale by all Druggists. f27eowz.

HAMMERED IRON.

THE subscribers woud inform the public, that they have leased, the Bedford Forge heretofore carried on by John King & Co., situate in Hopewell Township, where they are now manufacturing, and are prepared to supply all orders for every description of hammered Iron, on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. Their Iron may be relied upon as being of the best quality. All kinds of country produce, and all kinds of wrought iron scraps, taken at the highest market prices. PIPER & SCOTT.

Nov. 27, 1857.–tf.

Country Physicians, can have their orders filled, with the very best articles, at city prices at Dr. Harry's Cheap Drug Store, Pitt st. Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1856. DR. B. F. HARRY.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow at Dr. Harry's.

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25 WITNESSES;

or, THE

FORGER CONVICTED.

John S. Dye is the Author,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

when, for 10 successive nights over ☞ 50,000 People ☜ Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bill in Existence, and exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS. ☞ No index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker, and Business Man can see *all at a Glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus Each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published.

Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also

A SERIES OF TALES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE,

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker,

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street, April 24, 1857–zz. New York.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

H. D. PEUGH, ETTIE A. FISHBURN.

NEW FANCY STORE.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & Co., respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity, to their new and handsome stock of goods, just opened in "Mann's Building," Juliana Street, opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store. These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest styles and best quality.

Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks,
All Wool De Laines,
Do do (printed.)
Black Gro de Rhine,
French Merino, (plain and printed.)
Moss Head Fringes,
Bugle Laces,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Gauntlets,
Gents' Black Kid Gloves,
Black and Fancy Elastic Belts,
Chenille Trimmings,
Chenille Scarfs,
Chenille Head Dresses,
Fancy French Corsets,
Velveteen, &c., &c.

Ladies and Children's **BONNETS**, in great variety.

A general assortment of Ladies' and Misses' SHOES, GAITERS, OVER SHOES, &c.

SHAWLS

of every quality and description.

PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1857.

STAGE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

MRS. MARY COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that she has fitted up this old and well known stand, in a very superior style, for the accommodation of the public. Visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs will find the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

☞A gentleman of high qualification, and corteous department, has charge of the house, who will do all in his power to make the guests happy and comfortable.

☞Terms as moderate as anywhere else in the place.

Daily Stages from Latrobe, Cumberland, Hollidaysburg and Hopewell, all stop at this Hotel.

A Hack belonging to this Hotel will run between Bedford and the Springs.

Bedford, June 12, 1857.–zz.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 4, 1857.–zz.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (12 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

Bedford Classical School,

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. G. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., Principal,

Mrs. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Preceptress.

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.

Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil Painting and Shell Work,

Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st. Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important, therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter *before* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter *after* the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the half quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school students are prepared for the higher classes of any college, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life.—Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality* and *thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be *parental*. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils love of *right doing*; and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $40.00,—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music,	$10 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
French,	5 00
Drawing, and painting in Water Colors, each,	5 00
Oriental Painting,	5 00
Grecian Painting,	5 00
Oil Painting,	10 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Shell Work,	5 00

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

Elementary English,	$4 00
Higher,	4 00
Classics,	6 25

Bedford, August 6, 1857.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

BROAD TOP COAL,

FROM RIDDLESBURG COLLIERY.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping COAL from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by Railroad to Hopewell, at as low price as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or on their agent, T. M. Smith, at Hopewell

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.–3m.

STONEWARE.—Cream Crocks, Milk Crocks of all sizes; Butter Dishes, from one to one and a half gallon Pitchers, all of which are of best quality, for sale by

A. FERGUSON.

Bedford, Jan. 16, 1856.

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

May 22, 1857.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept 18 1857–zz.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC

WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, such as Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a cure in the worst cases. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who had tried other means in vain. In all classes of inflammations they are equally a blessing and a sure remedy in despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly destroyed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

Price 25 cents per box

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

Sept. 18, 1857–zz.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

for the sale MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency he is assured that all of these medicines, the public have stood the test of time and experience, such as can be safely recommended as reliable, viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geogtaphical, scientific religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnyies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolff's Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Feb. 19, 1857.

Gift and Retail Book Store.

NOW OPENED TWO DOORS WEST OF THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

Our Plan is to Insure a Rapid Sale.

ALL Books will be sold as low as the usual retail prices, many of them for less. A SUPERB GIFT will be delivered with each book, without additional expense to the buyer. Our list of books comprises the works of the best American and European authors, bound in various styles, in Morocco, best Turkish, Antique, Gilt edged, Muslin, Paper, &c., &c. We keep on hand, also, STATIONERY, including Gold Pens and Pencils, Silver ditto, letter paper, fools-cap and writing paper of all kinds, envelopes, inks of the best quality, &c.

Jewelry—Breast-pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings, of all descriptions; Watches and Chains, Portmonaes; Perfumeries, Children's Belts, Toys, Cravats, &c., &c., &c.

CIGARS of the choicest brands will also be found at our store, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

McCAUSLIN & SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, Sept. 4, 1857.

BEDFORD HOTEL

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased and taken possession of the Bedford Hotel, lately in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the traveling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ The stages all stop at this hotel.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house. JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being anxious to settle up their Books, all those having accounts with them, will please call immediately and settle them and all those having notes due, will lift them till the first of March; if not they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given. WM. STATES & CO.

February 12, 1858.